the streets in a decent dress. Greeley's prospects are doubtless good for the position.

THE BRANDON REPUBLICAN. - Inad-/vertantly we failed to notice last week the enlargement of the Republican. It is now obse of the largest, as it certainly is one of the Bandsomest and best journals in the State. Brother Frantz has recently purchased a power press, and grow able to supply all reasonable demands for his sterling sheet. Industry and perseverance seldom fail of success, and the case of the Republican shows what may be accomplished by faithful application to the profession, especially when surrounded by an appreciative public.

tions for the judgment of "each house;" and their judgment, when pronounced, con But independent of this upon general prinwell as by the express provisions of the official acts of any person in soaseasion of any public office, and exercising the functions thereof, are valid and bind ing as lawful official acts, in regard to all persons interested therein, or affected there-by, whether such persons be lawfully enti-tled to hold such office or not; and whether such person be lawfully qualified or not; but such person is tiable to all the penalties im posed by law for usurping, or un'awfully holding such office or exercising the func-tions thereof without lawful right, or with-

ification and election were therefore, ques

out being qualified according to law.

[Here follow references to the cases of Alcoro vs. Shelby, 36 Miss. Rep. p. 273; U.S. vs. Maurice, 2d Brock Rep. 102, showing that "members of the Legislature were public officers deriving their rights and powers from their election under the organized govern-ment which they assembled to administer? Also quotations from Chanceller Kent, 2d vol. p. 339 Rhodes and McDonald, 24 Mos. R p. 241; and this branch of opinion thus con-cludes?

In the case before us, neither by the Contion of Mississippi, where the acts of the members of the Legislature made void for a failure to take the prescribed oath. The provisions here relied on, were therefore erely directory, and the omission to take a oath, does not affect the validity of their

Hants, that this legislative body was one aiming to act in hostility to the Govern-ent of the U.S., and that its authority has been overthrown, and its government sub-dued by force of arms, and therefore its action Neither the interest of the U. S. Government, nor justice to the State nor any sound public policy, would be promoted by holding, contrary to the fact, that the citizens g, contrary to the fact, that the citizens this State, were in a state of anarchy amy thouselves, without rights, without laws, constitution, or government for the regulation of their private, internal local affairs during the progress of the war. That the ordinance, legislative acts, or other proceedings of the State conflicting with the constitutions and laws of the United State, should be abrogated, and that every impediment to a restoration of peace and harmony under the oil government, should be removed, is not only the right of those who triumphed in the war, but its legitimate result. But the war, but its legitimate result. But the period of such a right, and their internal municipal rights as between their internal municipal rights as between the period of such dominion, were remanded to a state of nature as barbarians and outliness—in all their relations with each other.

The Supreme Court of the United States in the war, and their relations with each other, has decided "that in organising the rebel-

Driven at Proximent A projection in the company of the company of

United States Government, could have had be fleet within her limits during that period, and her acts as such Government de facts, and her acts as such Government de facts, would have been binding on all the world.

The grounds relied on in this argument, to establish the illegal character of the body claiming to exercise legislative power in the State of Mississippi after the adoption other accession argumence, are 'frest, that they failed to take the math required by the Constitution of the United State as well as the Constitution of the United State as well as the Constitution of Mississippi, as it existed prior to the ordinance of secession. And Second, that it was a body claiming to act in hostility to the flovernment of the United States.

As to the first grounds; the members of the Legislature whome role are in question, were lawfully elected as by their respective counties, under the scious of their Constitution, and according to laws which had andergone no change, and they became entitled to assemble themselve.

As to the first grounds; the members of the Legislature whome role are in question, were lawfully elected as by their respective counties, under the scious of their Constitution, and according to laws which had an indergene no change, and they became entitled to assemble themselve.

As to the first grounds; the members of the Legislature whome role are in question, were lawfully elected as the particular of the mather of the limits of the purposes of other role in the counties, under the scious of their Constitution of the Constitution of the United States.

As to the first grounds; the members of the Legislature whome role and the counties, under the scious of their constitution, and according to laws which had an indergene no change, and they became entitled to assemble themselve.

As to the irrited States are in question, were lawfully elected as the constitution of the counties, and are lead to trice as the constitution of the counties, and the counties of the law the counties of the countie

her cotton condemned as prize of war.

In delivering the opinion of the Court, C.

J. Chase, treating of the question whether
Mrs. Alexander's plantation where the coton was taken by the Union troops, was been sterritory;" after stating the fact that the duration of the military occupation of that territory by Gen. Banks, was measured by the time required for the advance and retreat of the army and navy, says: "There can be no doubt, we think, that it was 'enemy's property.' The military occur ion of the national forces was too limited, imperfect, too brief and too precarious to change the 'enemy's' relation ercated for the country and its inhabitants, by three yours of continuous rebellion; interrupted

Before the war then, Mississippi was a State, entitled at least to the "qualified allo

giance" of her citizens, and reviously, except gainer of the Constitution of the united as far as limited by the Constitution of the United States, her sovereignty and right to allegiance were unqualised and unlimited, because on the same feeting with the old States before they entered into the compact creating the Federal Union. By the terms of her admission into the Union, she was admitted 'upon the same feeting with the original States, is all respects whatever." The original States, were sovereign and indearing the states were sovereign and indearing the states were sovereign and indearing the states. original States were sovereign and inde-pendent States before the compact of Union was formed; so declared by themselves; so was formed; so declared by themselves; so acknowledged by Great Britain after the war of the Revolution; and as such, they organized the Fesleral Union, granting to it cerificially and in fact, win else sought or claimed or possessed the powers of government which were in fact regularly administered their independence, suggregaty, or any own dissolution, it does not follow that Misolater power or authority of Government, from it. It never existed natil after the sovereignty and independence of the respective States who subsequently formed it, had been separately acknowledged by the force the contract of Green Britain. The contract of Green Britain. laws, constitution, or government for the Government of Great Britain. Their separegulation of their private, internal local rate existence as States was mover merged or

the main but said subsequently he killed him for his wagon and team.

In the Circuit Court of Chesterfield county, Va., on Saturday, the negro County, Va., on Saturday, the n

the Constitution of the United States. And C. J. Marshall in the case of the Trustees of Dartmonth College ca. Woodward, 4th Wheat, 518, in reply to the argument that the protribition in the Constitution, "to pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts," taken in its broadest sense, would remprehend the political relations between the liovernment and Itacitizens; would ex-tend to officers within a State for State purposes; would be an unprofitable and vexations intheference with the internal concern

embarrass its legislation, would render immust the those civil institutions which are estal and which to subserve those purposes ought to vary with varying circumstances; says "the general correctness of the observations cannot be controverted. That the framers of the Constitution did not intend to restrain the States in the regulation of their civil institutions adopted for internal government, and that the intransent they have given us, is not to be so construed, may be admitted."

ONE AND A HALF MILLION OF ALMANACS—WHAT THEY COST, WHERE THEY GO, AND HOW THE RED JACKET BITTERS ARE APPRECIATED BY THE PROPLE.—During a late visit to Chicago and St. Louis, we called upon the different houses of Messrs. Benett Pieters & Co., proprietors of the Red Jacket Stomach Bitters, and we were surprised to see the quantity of Almanacs distributed witted." It was never claimed or insisted that the ted to the different points of the coun

ence as should be without a copy, it is free to

ment or her savereignts, as a State in the Red Jacket Bitters is daily on the in-Union, than if it had never existed. If a crease. The proprietors, anticipating nullity, it surely in law could of amount to political suicide. If she had ordained her own dissolution, instead of a dissolution of uffactory, so that they can now put up her external relations to the Government of eight hundred cases (one dozen each) the United States, there would have been more plausibility in the idea that the Gov-ernment had been annihilated. But in the continued existence of all the powers government over her own citizens, and her own limits-her legislative, executive and judicial departments, with all other evil officers in the daily discharge of their duties and functions—how or when did she lose her existence as a State f Or why should her legislative acts, not in contra-vention of the Constitution of the United

tain powers and reserving to themselves the great mass of original sovereignty, rights and power, which belonged to them before the compact of Union. The State made the General Government and not it, the States They created it by virtue of their inherent power and sovereignty as independent States and invested it with all the power that law-their inherent in the United States detained Mississippi in their inherent inherent is the United States detained Mississippi in the United States detained Mississippi in the United States detained for the United States detained Mississippi in their inherent inherent in the United States detained for same to prevent its their inherent in the United States and invested it with all the power that law-their inherent in the United States detained Mississippi in the United States detained to prevent its sissippi thereby became extinct as a State, ton Daily Journal -N. O. Crescent and the Union dissolved. Nor can it be 16th inst

as a State in the Union, was therefore es some weeks. On last Thursdirtablished, and not destroyed by the events body was found in White river. f the war, and the act in question remains

unaffected by its political r smits.

And this would be the result, even if Mis.

And this would be the result, even if Mis.

assigns had been a foreign State. The rules of international law already stated in the cases above etted, show that even when the territory of a State or nation, in whele or in the territory of a State or nation, in whele or in the territory of a State or nation, in whele or in the territory of a State or nation, in whele or in the territory of a State or nation, in whele or in the territory of a State or nation, in whele or in the trunk, and a strong twine cord, to which was attached a heavy stone, was made fast to that part left and to the body. The part, is conquered by, or orded to, or united by treaty, with another nation, the muni-cipal laws of the conquered, coded or united cipal laws of the conquered, coded or united territory or nation, remains in full force, until legally changed by the legislative power of the acquiring nation, agreeably to its elementary law and constitution. Gardiner's Institutes, p. 33, 6 13 Sedgewitch on Statutory law, p. 84, and cases cited.

So in 12th Peters R. p. 435, the Supreme Court of the United States say, that by the law of nations the municipal laws of a coded of the consequence o

maintained for territory. It acquires no new title, but only

them.- Cairo Democrat, Sept. 28,

The body, although much decayed,

bore the marks of terrible mutilation.

16th inst.

interests of our people, than the Hous- but we are so forgetful!

The Secular Press

We feel under many obligations to the Secular Press of the State for the when we commenced the publication of the Jackson Methodist. We feel in our heart a disposition to reciprocate more than we have the power to bestow. But we regret exceedingly that some have thought it expedient to notice, as we conceive, with united and flections, our position, as manifested Head Quarters at the house of Mrs. Head Quarters at the house of Mrs. Brice, at Crice's Cross Roads. Here Brice, at Crice's Cross Roads. We did not originate the question,

neither have we argued it politically. Certain churches were charged by the Watchman of being "dierarchical" or "monarchical" in faith, and that said faith tends to the "consolidation" or "centralization" of power; and, therefore, "culminated" in the passage of the notorious bill. We denied the

charge, and bave argued accordingly The insignation that we are blending olitics directly or indirectly, with re ligion, remains to be proven by those entertaining or publishing such views We have only endeavored to show in our arguments the incorrectness of he Watcliman's position in a theologcal point of view. The are as much oposed to mixing politics with the othern pulpit, or our position, as ny other man, editors not excepted. he subject matter in dispute is a uestion of faith and its effects, which as been so plainly stated by us, that we are at a loss to determine how any one could understand it otherwise.

We would further inform our brother editors, that we are disposed to attend to our own business, in our own way, and also continue to write upon the above named subject, and all oth ers of which we feel disposed to write. as long as we wish, and if, at any time, we feel ourself incompetent to direct the pen aright for the good of the church and the glory of God, we may, arhaps, be forced to the necessity of falling upon them for aid and advice.

We are confident that -whenever the Jackson Methodist fails to command people of Mississippi, and our patrons good day, and he departed. sease to patrouize our journal without being advised to do so by the political press. Wo do hope that our cotemporaries will not envy our success, but dress of Col. Manlove give us justice, and we are confident Press Conve that they will do this as soon as our form. position is thoroughly understood.

We would be pleased for the Vicksburg Herald, and the secular press generally, to copy this article.—[Jackson Methodist.

To which the Herald replies :

As we are one of the papers r I to as having "thought it es to notice the discussion d Civil Rights bill, and ras it will pleased for the Vicksburg Heral copy this article," we insert it. do not under the least obligation to do so, however. The arrog and presumption displayed in its assions to the secular press, in the latt paragraph, is strangely in keeping with he acknowledged obligation expressed ultraism of n the commencement of the article. Whatever may be thought of the that Convention It was never claimed or insisted that the Government of Mississippi was namped or not rightful. No other power ever assumed the right to administer the powers of government within her limits, or disputed her right to exercise these powers, as she had previously done in subordination only to the Constitution of the United States, as the supreme law of the land. Her existence as pharisee who feels himself "fully qual. the deep grave of its own dig ified to direct his pen aright for the and let us try something better. a State, was never the subject of controversy. But her relation to the other States of the Union, her right to dissolve that relation and form a new compact with other States, was the disputed question.

If, then, her ordinance of secession was ter, &c., &c.

The sale of this justly celebrated press have read in the Bible of a man of the same character, and we refer this could no more affect her government or her force and the glory of God," without the assistance of his brethren of the press. The secular press have read in the Bible of a man of the same character, and we refer this could no more affect her government or her force and the glory of God," without the assistance of his brethren of the press. The secular press have read in the Bible of a man of the same character, and we refer this could no more affect her government or her force and the glory of God," without the assistance of his brethren of the press. The secular press have read in the Bible of a man of the same character, and we refer this editorial saint to that he plory of God," without the assistance of his brethren of the press. The secular press have read in the Bible of a man of the same character, and we refer this editorial saint to the control of the character and the glory of God," without the assistance of his brethren of the press. The secular press have read in the Bible of a man of the same character, and we refer the pressure of the character and the glory of God, and the glory of God, and good of the church and the glory of of the same character, and we refer The sale of this justly celebrated this editorial saint to that holy book the Red Jacket Bitters is daily on the infor information. We think he will flad that the man who was "not as other men," although full of self-assurance, ufactory, so that they can now put up did not succeed in convincing the Al-

mighty of his superiority. In reference to our article, we have We would advise all our readers to only to say that it was simply designtry the Bitters, as we did, and our word for it, you will not be without to awaken our cotemporaries, engaged in the discussion, to the dangerous course they were taking. We had no PERSONAL - Major R. H. Purdom, idea they were designedly mixing up formerly of the Mississippi press, but religion and politics; but in our judg-now one of the editors of the Hous ment such discussion were better suitton Daily Journal—an excellent and ed to the secular press. We do not thriving paper in our sister State, design to argue with either of them as Texas-paid us the compliment of a to which commenced the discussion, professional and friendly visit vester or which was right. We have not leans partly on the business of getting than we ought to have, but what we additional material for his paper, but have we shal endeavor to keep sepahe is also en route for a visit to his rated. The editor of the Methodist old home in Missis ippi, with a bride has the undoubted right to think as he whom he has lately had the good for pleases. He may believe "he knows it tune to win in the Lone Star State. all," and that his cotemporaries have We know of no one more deserving of no business thinking otherwise. success, matrimonially and profes they don't agree with him, it is a weaksionally; and in extending our con- ness of the press of this country to gratulations in both respects, we take think they have a constitutional privithe occasion to add that there are few lege to differ as well as agree. papers in the South more carefully experience of the past few years ought conducted, or truer to the honor and to have taught as better, we know-

The Georgia cotton planters met in convention at Milledgeville on the Mr. Woodmansee, a merchant of 13th, to take steps towards redeeming In legal effect, the character of Mississippi Brownstown, Indiana, was missed for the State from the agricultural and some weeks. On last Thursday his financial ruin into which the war had The plunged her. The convention was rehead was severed from the trunk, and organized and reports of committees ordered.

> The Tallahassee papers announce the death, in that city, on Monday the 5th inst., of Bishop Rutteller of the Episcopal diocese of Fiorids. after a long and painful illness of concer of

George Weiking a disearded hus

in Incident of the Battle

The following is from the Novem flattering notices given our enterprise ber number of the "Land We Love". Wharton, Texas, gives an locident of the battle of Tishomings, which we commend to the future historian of

This fight was between General For-rest on the one side, and Gen. Stur-gis on the other. The latter had his he kept his position till late in the afternoon, encouraging his soldiers by telling them, "there is only a squad of rebels out there, Fornest is gone to Georgia—I heard from him this morning. Pitch in and drive off the bushwhackers." Then he would walk to the table, on which there were some glasses, a bitcher of water and a botde of brandy. He drank to his own realth, frequently, and seemed very confident of an easy victory over the handful of rebels, little dreaming that old Bedford was there. Courier after durier dashed up with the most enouraging accounts from his brigade and regimental commanders. Brice in an adjoining foom could hear all that was said. Each courier was asked the question, how goes the battle? 'Driving them, General, at all points,' was the invariable answer. Them, the messenger of good tidings would a courteously invited to take a drink. At length, however, a trooper dashed up crying, our men are giving way every where and the rebels are driving them furiously. The woods are full of rebels. This messenger was not invited to drink by the General. He rose and went to Mrss Brice's room and said to her, 'madam. I know that you are an enemy and true to your own people, but will you answer me one question! - Yes, Ger eral, if I can do so with propriety Can you tell me whom I am fightlir and how many men he has? Ye are fighting General N. B. Forres and he has about twenty thousan men.' Thank you, madam, I bid yo

. Old Party Names. Editors Clarion :- I have just re,

with much pleasure the ady

the South

PUBLICOLA.

PROCRASTINATION .- A lady who found it difficult to awake as early as she wished in the morning, purchased an alarm watch. These was are so contrived as to strike with a very loud whirring noise, at any hour the owner pleases to set them. The lady placed her watch at the head of the bed, and found herself effectually roused by the long, rattling sound. She immediately obeyed the summons, and felt better all day for her early rising. This continued for several weeks .-The alarm watch faithfully performed its office, and was distinctly heard so long as it was obeyed. But, after a time, the lady grew tired of early ris ing; and, when she was wakened by the noisy monitor, she merely turned herself and slept again. In a few days the watch ceased to rouse her from slumber. It spoke just as loudly as day. The major comes to New Or- many politics, and no more religion she had acquired the habit of disobey ever, but she did not hear it, because ing it. Finding that she might just as well be without an alarm watch, she formed the wise resolution, that if she ever heard the sound again, she would jump up instantly, and that she never would allow herself to disobey the friendly warning. Just so it is with conscience. If we obey its dictates, even to the most trifling particulars. we always hear its voice, clear and strong, but if we allow ourselves to do what we have some fears may not be quite right, we shall grow more and more sleepy, until the voice of con-science has no longer any power to awaken us.

> Some of the "hard up" Southerners-are disposed to slept one or more of the tricks of our "Northern" brethren "to raise the wind," at the following etter of inquiry, addressed to s gen deman at Richmond, vill show: "Apans P. O., Wilcox conty, Ga. Siz: I have a notion of taking a trip through your section or country to a few mouths, I therefore drite a letter of inquiry to no if you that if a man was to bring Some animals we as alligators goffers terpins an variation and and and a make a show of them would be prograble write to me soo you think it would play out write how the people are progressing sire the wer, by So doing you you will confer a favor that shall not be forgotten. Major Gen. Joseph A. Mower has assumed command of the District of Louisiana, embeacing the State of sians and the posts of Marshall

and Jufferson Texas.

How THEY DO IT IN RICHMOND, The Richmond Times gives the following Mayor's Court item Dalachi Ham, negro, was up on the

charge of beating his father, an old man named Fleming Ham. Fleming told the Mayor that he only wanted to touch the boy that there was a "hawk of or him" who would make him "be have hisself." "Why don't you cow-"Dat's hide him ?? asked the Mayor. de very thing I want to do sir-I only want on to give me power and I'll teach him manners." "Well," said the Mayor, "go and do it." A man named Reener, who engaged

to remove a gentleman and his family from Georgia to Alabama, murdered the gentleman near Huntsville, last Sunday night. He split the wagoner's head with an axe, out his throat, and dragged his body to a ravine and threw it in. Reener then confessed that he had killed him, and assigned as a reason for it that the wagoner ald not let his children ride in the um but said subsequently he killed